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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/870,993	06/01/2001	Gregory Guttman	19312.0013	7543

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EXAMINER

TANG, KUO LIANG J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2122

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/870,993

Applicant(s)

GUTTMANN ET AL.

Examiner

Kuo-Liang J Tang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 August 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/18/04, 8/28/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☒ Other: IDS 9/1/04.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed on 8/4/2004.

The priority date for this application is 6/1/2001.

Claims 1-15 are pending and have been examined.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments, see pages 3-4, filed 8/4/2004, with respect to Claims 2-14 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of Claims 2-14 has been withdrawn.

Claim 1 remains rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mikhailov et al., US Pub No. US2001/0054046.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but they are not persuasive.

In the remarks, the applicant argues that:

Mikhailov does not disclose definition of application component types or a set of processing components. (E.g. see RE page 2, lines 21-23).

Examiner's response:

The examiner does not agree Applicant's assertion that Mikhailov does not disclose definition of application component types or a set of processing components. In fact, Mikhailov discloses a form and report wizards (E.g. see page 3, Section [0034])

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provided by the forms handling system to customize a definition for corresponding application component type.

Claims 2-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mikhailov in view of Courter et al., "Microsoft Office 2000 Professional Edition", Sybex, Inc., 1999, Chapters 17 –19, 21. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 2-15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mikhailov et al., US Pub No. US2001/0054046 (hereinafter Mikhailov).

As Per Claim 1, Mikhailov teaches that an automatic forms handling application service provided on a global computer network, such as the Internet. A forms publisher submits a form and an associated report to the forms handling system. (E.g. see Abstract and associated text). In that Mikhailov discloses the method that covering the steps of:

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“a user system operable to display a set of browser-based component wizards (E.g. see page 1, Section [0009], form wizard and report wizard) to develop application component types for a web-based (E.g. see FIG. 7A, Assign Form URL Location 726 and associated text) collaborative application;” (E.g. see page 3, Section [0034] and associated text);

“a network, coupled to a set of processing components and the user system, operable to communicate data;” (E.g. see Abstract and FIG. 1, communication network 20 and associated text) and

“the set of processing components, each processing component in the set for implementing functionality associated with a definition for each of the application component types, wherein the functionality exists prior to customization of the definition for each of the application component types.” (E.g. see page 3, Section [0034], which states “...form publishers may design their forms and associated reports on-line using a forms wizard and a reports wizard provided by the forms handling system. ...”).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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6. Claims 2-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mikhailov in view of Courter et al., "Microsoft Office 2000 Professional Edition", Sybex, Inc., 1999, Chapters 17 –19, 21 (hereinafter Courter).

As Per claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

"wherein the set of browser-based wizards includes a combination of: a form wizard, a business rule wizard, a report wizard, a search wizard, a calendar wizard and an email wizard." (E.g. see page 1, Section [0009], form wizard and report wizard).

Mikhailov does not explicitly disclose a business rule wizard, a search wizard, a calendar wizard and an email wizard. However, Courter in an analogous art teaches "a business rule wizard (E.g. see page 382, FIGURE 17.2 and associated text), a search wizard (E.g. see page 422, FIGURE 18.13 and associated text), a calendar wizard (E.g. see page 391, FIGURE 17.7 and associated text) and an email wizard (E.g. see page 444, FIGURE 19.2 and page 520, last paragraph, "E-Mail Options")". Therefore, it would have been obvious to incorporate the teaching of Courter into the teaching of Mikhailov to include a business rule wizard, a search wizard, a calendar wizard and an email wizard. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the Outlook 2000 in the Microsoft Office 2000 product to manage scheduling and contact information with a single tool.

As Per claim 3, the rejection of claim 2 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

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“wherein each browser-based wizard is operable to customize a definition for a corresponding application component type.” (E.g. see page 3, Section [0034], which states “...form publishers may design their forms and associated reports on-line using a forms wizard and a reports wizard provided by the forms handling system. ...”).

As Per claim 4, the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein each browser-based wizard in the set of browser-based wizards has a set of sub-component types, the set of sub-components types (E.g. see FIG. 2, type of automobile 48 and associated text) in a browser-based wizard configured to dynamically perform the customization of the definition for the corresponding application component type.” (E.g. see FIG. 4 report file 80 and report table 82, 84, 86 and associated text).

As Per claim 5, the rejection of claim 4 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein at least some of the sub-component types in the set of sub-component types in the browser-based wizard are operable to dynamically generate a default visual representation of the customization of the definition in a display area of the browser-based wizard.” (E.g. see FIG. 7B and associated text, e.g. see page 2 Section [0014] and page 5 Section [0049]).

As Per claim 6, the rejection of claim 5 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein the generation of the visual representation associates a default property definition to a properties-based portion of the definition for the corresponding application component type.” (E.g. see page 5 Section [0049]).

As Per claim 7, the rejection of claim 4 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein at least one of the sub-components types in the set of sub-component types in the browser-based wizard is operable to dynamically modify a properties-based portion of the definition with a customized property definition for the corresponding application component type.” (E.g. see FIG. 2, type of automobile 48 and FIG. 4, report table 82, 84, 86 and associated text).

As Per claim 8, the rejection of claim 7 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein the customized property definition for the corresponding application component type is dynamically applied by providing visual representations in a display area of the browser-based wizard according to the customized property definition.” (E.g. see FIG. 2, type of automobile 48 and FIG. 4, report table 82, 84, 86 and associated text).

As Per claim 9, the rejection of claim 8 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein a physical property of the corresponding application component type modified by the customized property definition includes one of: orientation, position,

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labeling (E.g. see FIG. 2, type of automobile 48 and FIG. 4, report table 82, “SEDAN” and associated text)., and design.”

As Per claim 10, the rejection of claim 4 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein at least one of the sub-components types in the set of sub-component types in the browser-based wizard is operable to dynamically modify a behavior-based portion of the definition with a customized behavior definition (E.g. see FIG. 7A step 716 and associated text) for the corresponding application component type.” (E.g. see FIG. 7B table 740 for associating form field types 742 with database field types 746 and associated text).

As Per claim 11, the rejection of claim 10 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein the customized behavior definition for the corresponding application component type is dynamically applied in accordance with the customized behavior definition to visual representations provided in a display area of the browser-based wizard.” (E.g. see FIG. 7A Launch Forms Wizard 704 and associated text).

As Per claim 12, the rejection of claim 11 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein a behavioral property of the corresponding application component type modified by the customized behavior definition includes one of; data input type, data

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input length, data requirements, data modification terms and data retrieval terms.” (E.g. see FIG. 7B table 740 for associating form field types 742 with database field types 746 and associated text).

As Per claim 13, the rejection of claim 4 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein at least some of the sub-component types in the set of sub-component types in the browser-based wizard (E.g. see FIG. 7A Launch Forms Wizard 704 and associated text) are operable to specify the finality of the customization of the definition for the corresponding application component.” (E.g. see FIG. 7A step 720, 722 and associated text).

As Per claim 14, the rejection of claim 13 is incorporated and further Mikhailov teaches:

“wherein the finality specifiable includes any combination of: discard customizations, implement customizations (E.g. see FIG. 7A steps 720-722 and associated text) and delay customizations.”

As Per Claim 15, is the method claim corresponding to the system claim 1 and is rejected under the same reason set forth in connection of the rejection of claim 1.

Conclusion

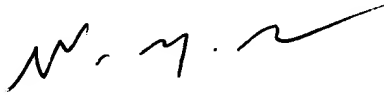
7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kuo-Liang J Tang whose telephone number is (571) 272-3705. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 7:00PM (Monday – Thursday).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Dam can be reached on (571) 272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kuo-Liang J. Tang

Software Engineer Patent Examiner


WEI Y. ZHEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER